and size. He finds that about 65% of the plants have black-blue fruit, while in the remainder, the color passes to bluish green and to a clear orange-yellow. Although Prof. Macfarlane does not consider any of these types sufficiently well-marked to receive names, it seems desirable as a matter of convenience to recognize as a form so conspicuous a variation as the one in hand.

There seems to be no reason why we should not date our *Prunus maritima* from Marshall's description in the Arbustrum Americanum, published in 1785, rather than from that of Wangenheim, as has usually been done. Marshall's description is brief; but there can be no doubt that he was dealing with the plant which Wangenheim published two years later under the same name. *Prunus maritima* Wang. therefore becomes a synonym of *P. maritima* Marshall, and the yellow-fruited form may be called:

PRUNUS MARITIMA Marshall, forma **flava**, forma nova, fructu flavo. The type specimen is deposited in the Gray Herbarium.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

THREE LUPINES NATURALIZED IN EASTERN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

M. L. FERNALD.

IN 1911, while botanizing at Clarenville, at the head of Trinity Bay in Newfoundland, the writer was surprised to see a tall Lupine completely occupying the available ground in a cemetery. So thoroughly established was the plant that it obscured many of the graves and their stones, and only the strong fence had kept from the area the browsing animals which had devoured the tops of all the plants outside the enclosure. A single specimen only was secured by reaching through the fence, for the watchful populace was of a class and disposition to make one think twice before vaulting the cemetery fence to dig up the flowers growing within.

Later, upon returning to Cambridge, the writer received for determination from Dr. J. M. Macoun a specimen of a Lupine seemingly identical with the one at Clarenville but collected on a roadside at

Chebogue Point, Nova Scotia, by Mr. C. H. Young. The plant was clearly not any of the species of eastern America nor of Europe so that, in view of the almost hopeless difficulty of determining the species of western North America without prolonged study, the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia material was pigeon-holed.

But the eastern botanist is apparently not to be allowed to leave the difficulties of untangling the Lupines to his western colleagues, for the western Lupines are obviously becoming naturalized in the East. In August, 1912, Messrs. Long, St. John and the writer found a colony of a gigantic Lupine growing in a sandy thicket along Brackley Point Road on Prince Edward Island. The plant was in ripe fruit, only one small inflorescence showing lingering flowers, so an appeal was made to the Prince Edward Island botanist, Mr. L. W. Watson, to secure flowers the following season. Mr. Watson, naturally assuming that the roadside station referred to was, as his letter says, "an extension of that which overruns Sherwood Cemetery, not far from Brackley Station," secured flowering material from there. But upon study it quickly becomes apparent that the plant overrunning Sherwood Cemetery is not the same as that occupying the roadside thicket farther north, but that it belongs to a different section of the genus.

With the aid of Dr. B. L. Robinson, the writer has attempted to identify the three plants which are establishing themselves in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. They are all species native of western North America which have been cultivated in European gardens and introduced into eastern British America for their ornamental value. The tendency they are showing to spread rapidly and to go beyond the bounds of the garden indicates that they may be found at other stations; and, since these are only three of the innumerable attractive Lupines which have been cultivated, it is not improbable that they are merely the forerunners of a considerable naturalized Lupine-flora to be expected in the regions where they are so readily establishing themselves.

The three species, which are all perennials, may be distinguished as follows:

LUPINUS ALBICAULIS Dougl. Rather slender, branching, 0.5–1 m. high; the upper part of the stem and the rhachis silky or slightly velutinous: leaves with 5–9 oblanceolate somewhat silky leaflets 2.5–4.5 cm. long: stipules linear, 3–8 mm. long, early deciduous: primary racemes becoming 1.5–3 dm. long: keel bent almost at right

angles, very slender, soon exposed to view for half or two-thirds its length: lateral petals 4–6 mm. broad.— Native of the coast region from Washington to California; becoming naturalized on PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: overrunning Sherwood Cemetery, near Brackley Station, *L. W. Watson*, July, 1913.

L. NOOTKATENSIS Donn. Stout, subsimple or branched, 3–6 dm. high: stem and petioles loosely and densely villous: leaves with the 6–8 oblanceolate mucronate leaflets 2.5–5.5 cm. long, densely villous beneath, rather villous above: stipules linear-setaceous, 1.5–3 cm. long, persistent: raceme becoming 1–3 dm. long: keel broad and gradually curved, not much exposed: lateral petals 8–11 mm. broad.— Native from Alaska to Vancouver Island; naturalized in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. NEWFOUNDLAND: very abundant and overrunning the cemetery, Clarenville, August 19, 1911, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 5784. NOVA SCOTIA: roadsides, Chebogue Point, May 29, 1910, *C. H. Young*, Herb. Geol. Surv. Can., no. 81,283.

L. POLYPHYLLUS Lindl. Stout, simple, 7.5–12 dm. high: stem minutely and sparingly pubescent or glabrate: lower leaves on petioles 3–7 dm. long: leaflets 10–17, oblanceolate, acuminate, 6–14 cm. long, 1.5–3.5 cm. broad, glabrous or sparingly pilose: racemes becoming 2.5–6 dm. long: keel hidden, broad and gradually curved: lateral petals 6–8 mm. broad.— Native from western British Columbia to California; naturalized on PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: dry thickets and banks along Brackley Point Road, August 1, 1912, *Fernald, Long & St. John*, no. 7678.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

VIOLA SELKIRKII IN COLORADO.

E. R. CROSS.

IN the summer of 1912 I received from Mr. C. F. Leach of Sedalia, Colo., a few pressed leaves of a violet new to me. It seemed so obviously related to the group of small white-flowered *Violae*, that I was at first inclined to identify it with *Viola blanda* Willd. Later fruiting specimens and the discovery of large numbers in blossom the following spring proved it to be *V. Selkirkii* Pursh, a species not before accredited to Colorado.

So far as I have been able to discover, its occurrence in this region is extremely local. The three known colonies are miles apart with prominent watersheds intervening, and probably mark for the species